يحتوي على
اختبارات تجريبية

إعداد:

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سلسلة فهد التعليمية ...

كفايات 1
(step)

الطبعة الثانية

المساعد في اختبارات الكفايات للغة الإنجليزية

ⓒ **فهد عبدالله البابطين، ١٤٣٥هـ**

فهرسة مكتبة الملك فهد الوطنية للنشر

البابطين، فهد عبدالله عبدالعزيز

كفايات (١) المساعد في اختبارات الكفايات للغة الانجليزية (STEP).

فهد عبدالله عبدالعزيز البابطين -ط٢- الرياض، ١٤٣٥هـ

١٠٨ ص؛ ٢١ × ٢٩,٧ سم

ردمك: ١ - ٣٩٠٧ - ٠١ - ٦٠٣ - ٩٧٨

١- الاختبارات والمقاييس التربوية أ- العنوان

ديوي ٣٧٨،١٦٦٢ ١٤٣٥ / ٧٢٢

رقم الإيداع: ١٤٣٥/٧٢٢

ردمك: ١-٣٩٠٧-٠١-٦٠٣-٩٧٨

الوطنية للتوزيع

هاتف: ٤٨٧١٤١٤

فاكس: ٤٨٧١٤٦٠

AL Watania Distribution

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Standardized Test Of English Proficiency (STEP)

تعريف بالاختبار:

يعنى هذا الاختبار بتحديد مستوى الكفاية في اللغة الإنجليزية لدى الطالب والطالبة؛ بطرق موضوعية.

مكوِّنات الاختبار:

يتكون الاختبار من ١٠٠ سؤال إلى جانب أسئلة تجريبية لا تدخل في حساب درجة الطالب، وتوزَّع الأسئلة على المكوِّنات الآتية بالنسب المذكورة:

فهم المقروء:

في الاختبار يكون قطعة تحتوي على مجموعة من النصوص يتبعها مجموعة من الأسئلة متعلقة بالقطعة . يفضل قراءة السؤال في البداية ثم استخراج الجواب من القطعة. ويمثل هذا القسم ٤٠ ٪ من محتوى الاختبار

التراكيب النحوية:

يعتمد هذا القسم على القواعد النحوية للغة الإنجليزية ويمثل هذا القسم ٣٠٪ من محتوى الاختبار.

فهم المسموع:

يكون في الاختبار قطعة مسموعة تلقى على المتقدمين للاختبار بعد الانتهاء من سماع القطعة يتم إلقاء السؤال الأول والخيارات تكون مكتوبة في دفتر الأسئلة ثم السؤال الثاني وهكذا ويمثل هذا القسم ٢٠٪ من محتوى الاختبار.

تحليل الكتابة:

ويشمل أسئلة على علامات الكتابة (النقطة - علامة الاستفهام - النقطتين الرأسيتين: - الفاصلة للأعلى، - الفاصلة للأسفل) و يحتوي أيضا على وضع الحروف الكبيرة (Capitalization) ويمثل هذا القسم على ١٠٪ من محتوى الاختبار.

أهداف الاختبار:

١- القبول في أقسام اللغة الإنجليزية

٢- الإعفاء من مقررات معينة في اللغة الإنجليزية

المقدمة

٣- تحديد مستوى من يرغب في الالتحاق ببرامج للغة الإنجليزية

٤- إعطاء عموم المتقدمين للاختبار شهادات مستوى كفايتهم في اللغة الإنجليزية؛ لاستعمالها في مجالات التدريس، أو الالتحاق ببرامج الدراسات العليا، أو مجال الأعمال، وغيرها من المجالات.

المستفيدون من الاختبار:

١- الطلاب المتقدمون لأقسام اللغة الإنجليزية.

٢- الطلاب الراغبون الالتحاق ببرامج اللغة الإنجليزية في مستويات تتناسب مع مستوى كفايتهم في اللغة الإنجليزية.

٣- الطلاب الساعون إلى الإعفاء من مقررات باللغة الإنجليزية في برامجهم الدراسية.

٤- الطلاب المتقدمون لبرامج الدراسات العليا.

٥- الطلاب الراغبين في الالتحاق ببعض الكليات العسكرية

٦- معلمي اللغة الإنجليزية الراغبين في الحصول على شهادة.

٧- الأشخاص الراغبين في الالتحاق ببعض الوظائف في القطاعات المختلفة

الأسئلة :

١- الأسئلة من نوع الاختيار من متعدد : كل سؤال تتعبه أربعة اختيارات(أ، ب، ج، د) يختار الطالب من بينها الإجابة الصحيحة.

٢- الزمن الكلي للاختبار (الاختبار الفعلي والتعليمات) يبلغ حوالى ثلاث ساعات.

أوقات تقديمه :

يقدم الاختبار ثلاث مرات في العام ، وتعلن www.qiyas.sa مواعيد الاختبارات على الموقع الإلكتروني.

طبيعة الاختبار:

يتكون الاختبار من (١٢٠) سؤلاً لجميع التخصصات، ماعدا تخصصي الرياضيات والفيزياء فيتكونان من (١٠٠) سؤال، موزعة على أربعة أجزاء متساوية تقريباً في عدد الأسئلة.

زمن الاختبار:

الزمن الكلي لأداء الاختبار ساعتان، موزعة على أقسام الاختبار بواقع (٣٠ دقيقة) لكل قسم من الأقسام الأربعة.

طريقة الأسئلة:

جميع أسئلة الاختبار من نوع الاختيار من متعدد، فلكل سؤال أربعة اختيارات يتم اختيار الإجابة الصحيحة من بينها ويظلل رمزها في ورقة الإجابة.

إجراءات الاختبار وضوابطه:

ينطبق على اختبار المعلمين جميع الضوابط والإجراءات التي تُطبق على بقية اختبارات المركز الوطني للقياس والتقويم، من ذلك الالتزام بتعليمات الاختبار والوقت المحدد لكل جزء من أجزاء الاختبار. ولا يسمح باستخدام الآلة الحاسبة في جميع التخصصات.

مواعيد الاختبارات والنتائج:

تكون موضحة في موقع المركز الوطني للتقويم والقياس www.qiyas.sa، والنتائج تكون أيضا بالرسائل النصية SMS،وسوف تزود وزارة التربية والتعليم بنسخة إلكترونية من النتائج.

المعلومات المطلوبة للتسجيل:

- رقم الاشتراك تحصل عليه من الموقع.
- رقم ا لسجل المدني.
- سنة الميلاد.
- رمز موعد الاختبار .

التسجيل لدخول الاختبار:

- من خلال الموقع www.qiyas.org ثم ستظهر خطوات التسجيل مكتوبة أمامك.
- أو من خلال الهاتف الموحد للمركز رقم ٩٢٠٠٠١١٧٠ ثم ستستمع لتسجيل يحدد لك الخطوات تدريجياً.

ملاحظات:

- من فاته التسجيل المبكر يمكنه التسجيل عن طريق الموقع كتسجيل متأخر.
- يمكن للطالب أو الطالبة الاستعلام أو التعديل من خلال الموقع.

طريقة التسجيل للاختبار:

١

طالب ليس لديه ملف عند المركز ولم يحصل على رقم مشترك

طالب له ملف خاص به عند المركز ولديه رقم مشترك

فتح الملف

فتح الملف لدى المركز والحصول على رقم المشترك عن طريق موقع المركز على الإنترنت : www.qiyas.org

٢

التسجيل للاختبار

باستخدام رقم المشترك الخاص بك. وبعد اختيار موعد ومكان الاختبار المناسب لك. يمكنك التسجيل من خلال موقع المركز على الإنترنت، أو الهاتف الموحد الخاص بالتسجيل (٩٢٠٠٠١١٧٠). وسيُحجز لك مقعد ويطلب منك تسديد المقابل المالي : إذا لم يكن لك رصيد مسبق لدى المركز.

تسديد المقابل المالي

أو

٣

نظام سداد للمدفوعات

عن طريق عدد من البنوك المحلية، وباستخدام رقم المشترك الخاص بك، وسيبلغ المركز بالتسديد ويؤكد مقعدك في الاختبار بشكل آلي.

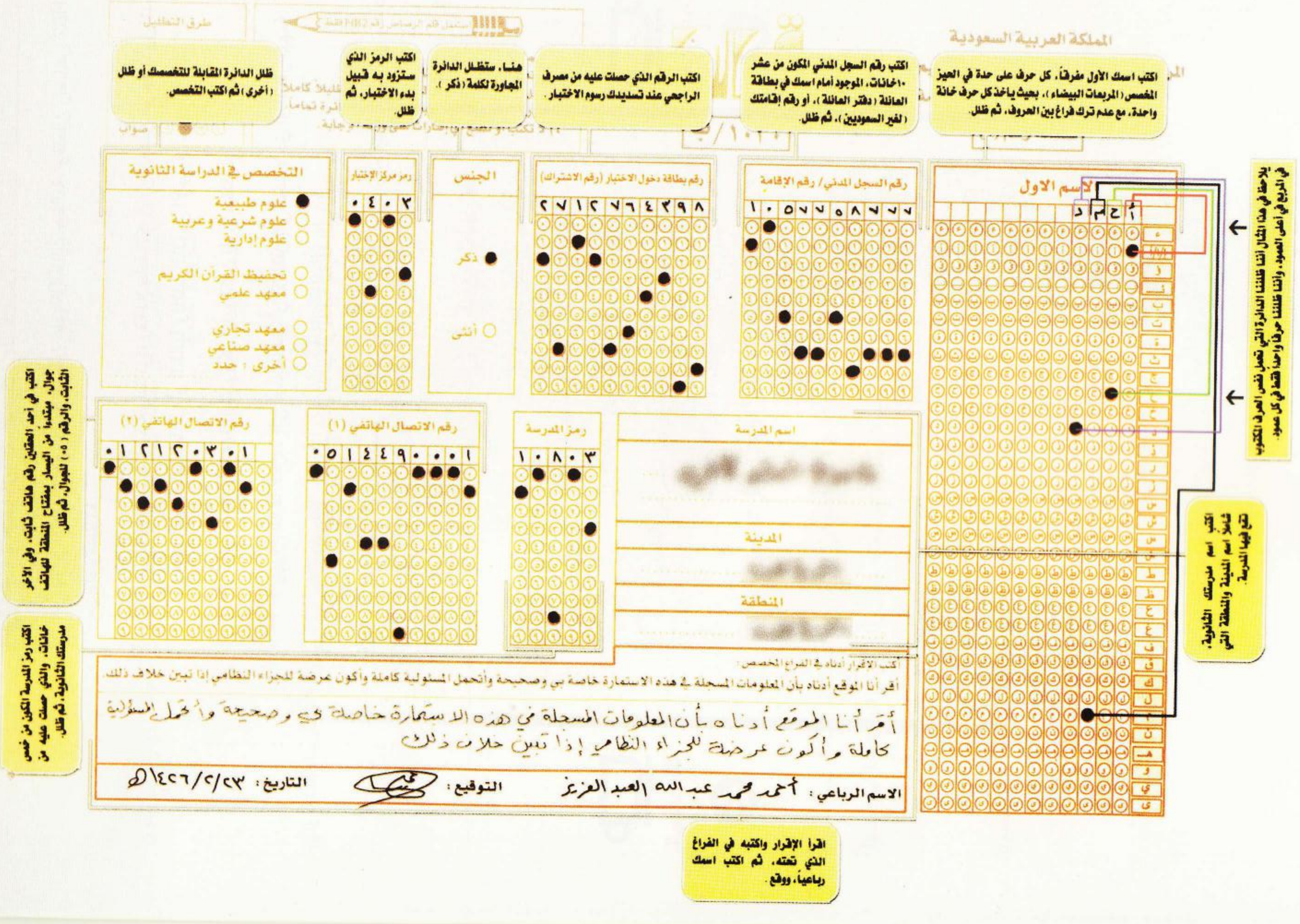
نظام البطاقات المسبقة الدفع

عن طريق مصرف الراجحي فقط و الحصول على إيصال ثم إدخال رقم الإيصال من خلال موقع المركز على الإنترنت أو الهاتف الموحد الخاص بالتسجيل وذلك لتأكيد تسجيلك.

تنبيه: إذا لم تسدد المقابل المالي، ولم تبلغ المركز، خلال المدة المحددة لك، سيلغي حجزك، ويلزمك التسجيل مرة أخرى، وحجز موعد جديد.

المقدمة

نموذج لتعبئة بيانات الطالب :



Grammar

1-The Short and Long forms of (V. to be)

الشكل المختصر

Affirmative الإثبات

Present		Past
I am	I'm	I was
he is	he's	he was
she is	she's	she was
it is	it's	it was
they are	they're	they were
we are	we're	we were
you are	you're	you were

Negative النفي

Present		Past	
I am not	I am not	I was not	I wasn't
he is not	he isn't	he was not	he wasn't
she is not	she isn't	she was not	she wasn't
it is not	it isn't	it was not	it wasn't
they are not	they aren't	they were not	they weren't
we are not	we aren't	we were not	we weren't
you are not	you aren't	you were not	you weren't

2- The difference between (Let's) and (Let)

الفرق بين

لاحظ : أن "let's" تستخدم للاقتراح و يأتي بعدها فعل في المصدر.

Let's play football.

وتأتي let، للاستئذان ويأتي بعدها مفعول (me أو us) + فعل في المصدر.

Let me show you something.
Let us go to the club.

3- The relative pronouns (who - that - which - where).

ضمائر الوصل

تستخدم (who / that) كضمير ربط لتحل محل فاعل عاقل

A teacher is a person who / that teaches pupils.
These are the people who / that saved the boy.

وتستخدم (which / that) .كضمير ربط لتحل محل فاعل غير عاقل

A horse is an animal which / that carries people.
A key is a thing which / that open a door.

بينما تستخدم (where) لتشير إلى مكان

A school is a place where we can learn and play.

لاحظ : يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل الذي يحل محل الفاعل العاقل وإضافة "ing" للفعل الذي يليه.

This is the boy who helps the poor. → This is the boy helping the poor.

ويمكن حذف ضمير الوصل إذا جاء بعده (v. to be) بشرط حذف (v. to be) مع ضمير الوصل

The novel ,which was written, was good. → The novel ,written, was good.
The book ,which is on the desk, is mine. → The book ,on the desk, is mine.

أيضاً يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل إذا حل محل المفعول.

The letter which you wrote is so long. → The letter you wrote is so long.

4- How to make a question ?

لاحظ : لدينا ثلاث أنواع من الأسئلة :

١- سؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد و تكون إجابته بـ : «yes، أو no» ويحدد الفعل المساعد حسب زمن الجملة ويتكون من :

helping verb + subject + main verb + …….

باقي الجملة + الفعل الأساسي + الفاعل + الفعل المساعد

Do you have a car ?	Yes I do / No I don't
Did you buy the house ?	Yes I did / No I didn't
Is he going to watch the news ?	Yes he is / No he isn't
Will they come early ?	Yes they will / No they won't
Have you finished ?	Yes I have / No I haven't
Can she swim ?	Yes she can / No she can't

٢- سؤال يبدأ بكلمة استفهام و له نفس ترتيب السؤال السابق مسبوقاً بكلمة الاستفهام :

باقي الجملة + الفعل الأساسي+ الفاعل + الفعل المساعد + كلمة الاستفهام

كلمات الاستفهام

What →	(شيء)	Where →	(مكان)	Who →	(شخص)
When →	(وقت)	Why →	(السبب)	How →	(الكيفية)
How many →	(العدد)	How much →	(الكمية)	How often →	(عدد المرات)

I have bought a car lately. → What have you bought lately ?
She will travel to Paris. → Where will she travel ?
They finished a minute ago. → When did they finish ?
I go to school by bus. → How do you go to school ?
He was absent last week because he was ill. → Why was he absent last week ?
He came to / in order to see you → Why did he come ?
I go to the club three times a week. → How often do you go to the club?

لاحظ : العلاقة بين الفعل المساعد و زمن الجملة.

بعد (How much)و (How many) يأتي العدد أو الكمية أولاً ثم الفعل المساعد

She bought three books yesterday. → How many books did she buy yesterday?
I want little sugar please. → How much sugar do you want?

لاحظ : أن (Who) لا تنطبق عليها هذه القاعدة و تحل محل فاعل الجملة العادية فقط، فيحذف الفاعل و توضع مكانه.

Ali is writing a paragraph now. → Who is writing a paragraph now?
Who did you go with? أما إذا حلت(Who) محل مفعول فإنها تأخذ فعل مساعد بنفس طريقة السؤال العادي

5- Question tag : that expect the answer (Yes)

٣- هناك نوع من الأسئلة يتكون من جملة عادية يضاف إلى أخرها فعل مساعد حسب زمن الجملة وضمير فاعل يعود على فاعل الجملة الأصلية.

لاحظ : إذا كانت الإجابة المتوقعة للسؤال بـ "yes" يكون الفعل المساعد في نهاية الجملة منفي.

Youssef plays tennis well, doesn't he ?	Yes, he does.
They go to the club, don't they ?	Yes, they do.
You broke the window, didn't you ?	Yes, I did.

She is a doctor, isn't she? Yes, she is.
Ali can swim, can't he? Yes, he can.
Ahmed has bought a car, hasn't he? Yes he has.

6- Question tag : that expect the answer (No)

لاحظ : إذا كانت الإجابة المتوقعة للسؤال بـ "No" يكون الفعل المساعد في نهاية الجملة مثبت.

لابد من استخدام ضمير فاعل في الإجابة.

Mona doesn't drink milk, does she ? No, she doesn't.
They don't come early, do they? No, they don't.
You didn't accept his opinion, did you ? No, I didn't.
They aren't pupils, are they ? No, they aren't.
Ali can't read well, can he ? No, he can't.
Ahmed hasn't bought the house yet, has he ? No he hasn't.

7- The present simple tense المضارع البسيط

المضارع البسيط هو نفس شكل الفعل في المصدر

I, We, They, You work hard.

(he / she / it) يضاف "s" للفعل مع ضمير المفرد الغائب. He, She, It works hard.

و يضاف «es» مع ضمير المفرد الغائب. (he / she / it) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بواحدة من النهايات الآتية :

("o", "ss", "sh", "ch", "x")

go → goes cross → crosses
wash → washes watch → watches fix → fixes

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ "y" قبلها حرف ساكن تقلب إلى «ies» مع ضمير المفرد الغائب . (he / she / it)

I study my lessons. She studies her lessons.

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ "y" قبلها حرف متحرك لا تقلب و نضيف "s" مع ضمير المفرد الغائب . (he / she / it)

I play well. She plays well.

الحروف المتحركة هي : ("a", "e", "i", "o", "u")

يستخدم المضارع البسيط ليعبر عن عادة :

I usually go to the club. She always visits her grandparents.
The train leaves at ten.

لاحظ أن زمن الجملة هنا مضارع بسيط لأنها تعبر عن عادة تحدث بشكل دوري

أو حقيقة ثابتة :

The sun rises in the east. The moon moves round the Earth.

يستخدم المضارع البسيط ليعبر عن المستقبل مع المواعيد الدورية الثابتة مثل مواعيد المواصلات والامتحانات :

The train leaves at ten tomorrow. Our exam is next June.

Key words كلمات دالة على زمن المضارع البسيط

every, never, rarely, often, sometimes, usually, always

The Negative النفي

ينفى الفعل في المضارع البسيط كالآتي :

I , we, they, you don't + inf. he, she, it doesn't + inf.
We don't eat fish. He doesn't drink milk.

The interrogative الاستفهام

يتكون السؤال من Wh word + (do / does) + subject + V. in inf. + ...

Where does she go? When do you have breakfast ?

يمكن أن يتكون السؤال من نفس الترتيب السابق و لكن بدون كلمة الاستفهام، و يبدأ بالفعل المساعد (Do / Does) وتكون الإجابة عن السؤال بـ "yes" أو "No"

Does he go to school ?

Do they like fruits ?

8- The present simple passive tense المجهول في زمن المضارع البسيط

يتكون المجهول في المضارع البسيط من is \ are + P.P + by + Subject

Ali washes the car

The car is washed by Ali. OR The car is washed.

يستخدم (v. to be) مع المضارع البسيط ليسبق الصفة أو المهنة أو الديانة

الإثبات	I'm a Muslim.	He is a doctor.	You are clever.
النفي	I am not a Christian.	He is not a doctor.	You are not clever.
الإستفهام	Are you a Muslim?	Is he a doctor?	Are you clever?

9- The present continuous tense المضارع المستمر

يتكون المضارع المستمر من (V. to be) + الفعل + ing مع كل الضمائر .

am / is / are + verb + ing

ويستخدم المضارع المستمر ليعبر عن فعل يحدث الآن

I am
He , She, It is
We, They, You are
} watching T.V now.

كما يستخدم مع الأفعال التي تنبه الحواس مثل : look , listen

Look, he is running after a rabbit.

و للتعبير عن أفعال تم التخطيط للقيام بها في المستقبل :

I'm traveling to Paris tomorrow.

لاحظ : لا يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع أفعال الشعور مثل (love / hate) و الإدراك مثل (believe / think) و الحواس مثل (see / smell) و في هذه الحالة يحل محله المضارع البسيط .

I see a cat now.

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ "e" تحذف قبل إضافة ing، come coming

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ "ie" تحول إلى "y" عند إضافة ing die dying

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوق بحرف واحد متحرك يضاعف الحرف الأخير عند إضافة ing،

put putting run running

لا يضاعف الحرف الأخير إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بأكثر من حرف متحرك.

meet meeting cook cooking

Key words كلمات دالة على زمن المضارع المستمر

now, at the moment, in the present time, at present, look, listen,

The Negative النفي

ينفى المضارع المستمر بـ : (V. to be) + not + الفعل + ing.

am / is / are + not + verb + ing

I am not
He , She, It is not
We, They, You are not
} watching T.V now.

The interrogative الاستفهام

يتكون السؤال من Wh word + am / is / are + Subject + V. + ing. + …….

What are you doing ? Where is she going at the moment ?

يمكن أن يتكون السؤال من نفس الترتيب السابق و لكن بدون كلمة الاستفهام ، ويبدأ بالفعل المساعد (Am / Is / Are) وتكون الإجابة عن السؤال بـ «yes» أو «No»

Is he doing his homework ? Are they watching T.V now ?

10- The present perfect tense المضارع التام

يتكون المضارع التام من have / has + p.p

I, We, They, You → have He, She, It → has

يستخدم المضارع التام ليعبر عن :

فعل وقع في الماضي القريب : والفرق هنا بينه وبين الماضي البسيط أن الماضي البسيط يأتي معه زمن محدد
I have just finished my homework.

فعل وقع في الماضي و انتهى ولكن مازال أثره :
She is tired becouse she has worked a lot today.

فعل وقع في الماضي و مازال يحدث في الحاضر :
He has worked in this company for three years. (و مازال يعمل)

Key words كلمات دالة على زمن المضارع التام

yet - already - just - ever - never - recently - lately - for - since - so far -

The Negative النفي

ينفى المضارع التام بـ : have / has + not + p.p

We haven't finished yet. He hasn't travelled recently.

لاحظ : يمكن استخدام "never" للنفي بدلاً من "not" مع المضارع التام :

She has never seen a lion. They have never drunk milk.

The interrogative الاستفهام

يتكون السؤال من Wh word + have / has + Subject + P.P + …….

What have you studied lately ? Why has he bought a car ?

يمكن أن يتكون السؤال من نفس الترتيب السابق بدون كلمة الاستفهام، وتكون الإجابة عن السؤال بـ "yes" أو "No"

Have you studied English lately ? Has he bought a car ?

The present perfect passive tense المجهول في زمن المضارع التام

يتكون المجهول في المضارع التام من have / has + been + P.P + by + Subject

Ali has bought a very good car

A very good car has been bought by Ali . OR A very good car has been bought.

11- The present perfect continuous tense المضارع التام المستمر

يتكون المضارع التام المستمر من have / has + been + V. ing

يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر ليعبر عن فعل وقع في الماضي ولكن مازال مستمر في الوقت الحاضر.

I have been watching T.V for three hours now.

I have been studying all the day.

Key words كلمات دالة على زمن المضارع التام المستمر

now - all the time - for - since

The interrogative الاستفهام

يتكون السؤال من ← Wh word + have / has + Subj. + been + v. + ing

where has she been working ?

How long have you been playing football ?

يمكن أن يتكون السؤال من نفس الترتيب بدون كلمة الاستفهام، وتكون الإجابة عن السؤال بـ "yes» أو "No"

Have you been Studying English ?

Has she been working in Riyadh ?

The difference between the present perfect & The present perfect continuous الفرق بين المضارع التام والمضارع التام المستمر

١- الزمنان متساويان مع الأفعال التي تستغرق وقتاً طويلاً

He has lived here for ten years. = He has been living here for ten years.

He has lived here since 1999. = He has been living here since 1999.

٢ - يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر عندما نركز على الوقت في الجملة :

He has been reading for two hours.

٣- يستخدم المضارع التام إذا احتوت الجملة على رقم أو عدد :

He has read 3 books.

12- The past simple tense الماضي البسيط

يتكون الماضي البسيط من ← V. + ed مع كل الضمائر (لو كان الفعل منتظم)

She watched T.V

I washed my clothes yesterday.

لاحظ : هناك أفعال غير منتظمة (irregular) ولا تنطبق عليها القاعدة ولكن تحفظ كما هي مثل :

go → went buy → bought eat → ate

He went to the club last week.

We bought a house three years ago.

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ "y" قبلها حرف ساكن تقلب إلى «ied» مع كل الضمائر

study → studied copy → copied

I studied my lessons.

She copied the lessons.

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ "y" قبلها حرف متحرك لا تقلب و نضيف "ed »مع كل ضمائر

play → played stay → stayed

الحروف المتحركة هي : ("a", "e", "i", "o", "u")

She stayed there

I played well.

إذا كان الفعل مكون من مقطع واحد وينتهي بحرف ساكن يسبقه متحرك، يضاعف الحرف الأخير قبل إضافة "ed"

stop → stopped plan → planned

They stopped in the middle of the street.

They planned to the operation last month.

إذا انتهى الفعل بـ «e" ، نضيف إليه "d" فقط

die → died lie → lied

He died in 2000.

They lied to me.

Key words كلمات دالة على زمن الماضي البسيط

yesterday, last (week / month / year) , ago

لاحظ الفرق بين الجملتين:

My grandfather used to play football. used to + inf (الحدث توقف)

My father is used to playing football. am / is/ are used to + v. + ing (الحدث مستمر)

The Negative النفي

ينفى الماضي البسيط بـ : V. + did + not + inf. (مصدر)

We didn't go to the cinema. You didn't eat well.

The interrogative الاستفهام

يتكون السؤال من Wh word + did + Subject + inf + ...

What did you buy yesterday ? Where did he go last year ?

يمكن أن يتكون السؤال من نفس الترتيب السابق ولكن بدون كلمة الاستفهام، ويبدأ بالفعل المساعد (did) وتكون الإجابة عن السؤال بـ "yes» أو "No"

Did you study English last week ? Did she buy a car ?

The past simple passive tense المجهول في الماضي البسيط

يتكون المجهول في الماضي البسيط من was / were + P.P + by + Subject

Ali bought a very good car.

A very good car was bought by Ali. OR A very good car was bought.

13- The past continuous tense الماضي المستمر

يتكون الماضي المستمر من (V. to be) في الماضي + الفعل + ing مع كل الضمائر .

was / were + verb + ing

ويستخدم ليعبر عن فعل كان يحدث في الماضي بشكل مستمر و لكن توقف الآن

I, He , She, It was watching T.V . We, They, You were watching T.V .

ويعبر عن حدث كان يحدث في الماضي بشكل مستمر (ماضي مستمر) و قطعه حدث آخر (ماضي بسيط) مع الروابط

He was watching T.V when the door bell rang.

While he was playing, the light cut off.

While playing, he fell to the ground. while + v.+ ing

The Negative النفي

ينفى الماضي المستمر بـ : (V. to be) في الماضي+not+الفعل + ing .

was / were + not + verb + ing

I, He , She, It was not watching T.V.

We, They, You were not watching T.V.

The interrogative الاستفهام

يتكون السؤال من Wh word + was / were + Subject + V. + ing. + ...

Where was she going ? What were you doing ?

يمكن أن يتكون السؤال من نفس الترتيب السابق و لكن بدون كلمة الاستفهام، ويبدأ بالفعل المساعد (Was / Were) وتكون الإجابة عن السؤال بـ "yes" أو "No"

Was he doing his homework ? Were they watching T.V ?

14- The past perfect tense الماضي التام

يتكون الماضي التام من had + p.p مع كل الضمائر

She had bought a new house.

لاحظ : إذا حدث فعلين في الماضي، يأتي الحدث الأول في الماضي التام و الحدث الثاني في الماضي البسيط.

After I had finished my work, I slept.

When I reached the railway station, the train had left.

Key words كلمات دالة على زمن الماضي التام

after, as soon as, when, until, till, before, by the time

The Negative النفي

ينفى الماضي التام بـ : had not + p.p

We hadn't finished until the bell rang.

The interrogative الاستفهام

يتكون السؤال من Wh word + had + Subject + P.P + ...

What had you studied ?

Why had he bought this car ?

يمكن أن يتكون السؤال من نفس الترتيب السابق ولكن بدون كلمة الاستفهام،و يبدأ بالفعل المساعد (Had) وتكون الإجابة عن السؤال بـ «yes» أو «No»

Had you studied English ?

Had he bought a car ?

The past perfect passive tense المجهول في الماضي التام

يتكون المجهول في الماضي التام had + been + P.P + by + Subject

Ali had bought a very good car.

A very good car had been bought by Ali. OR A very good car had been bought.

15- The Future tense المستقبل

يتكون المستقبل من will + inf.

أو من (v.to be) am \ is \ are + going to + inf. ليعبرا عن فعل سوف يحدث في المستقبل.

Ali will travel abroad.

We are going to study hard.

Key words كلمات دالة على زمن المستقبل

next - tomorrow - in the future

The Negative النفي

ينفى المستقبل بـ : (مصدر) will + not + inf.

(مصدر) am \ is \ are + not + going to + inf.

Ali will not (won't) travel abroad.

We are not going to travel this year.

The interrogative الاستفهام

يتكون السؤال من Wh word + will + Subject + inf + ...

Wh word + am / is / are + Subject + going to + inf + ...

Where will he go ?

What are you going to do ?

يمكن أن يتكون السؤال من نفس الترتيب السابق و لكن بدون كلمة الاستفهام،و يبدأ بالفعل المساعد (Will)

أو يبدأ السؤال بـ (Am / Is / Are + Subject + going to) وتكون الإجابة عن السؤال بـ "yes" أو "No"

Will he go ?

Are you going to come ?

The passive in future tense المجهول في المستقبل

يتكون المجهول في المستقبل من → will + be + P.P + by + Subject

→ am / is / are / + going to + be + pp + by + Subject

Ali will buy a very good car.

A very good car will be bought by Ali. OR A very good car will be bought.

She is going to plant lots of trees.

Lots of trees are going to be planted by her. OR Lots of trees are going to be planted

16- Have something done:

عندما يُفعل لك شيء بواسطة شخص آخر، يمكن أن نستخدم هذا التركيب اللغوي الذي يبدأ بفاعل، هذا الفاعل ليس هو الذي قام بالفعل، ولكن فُعل من أجله الفعل، وهو شكل من أشكال المجهول و شكله كالتالي :

Subject + have + possessive pronoun + thing + P.P

التصريف الثالث للفعل + شيء + ضمير ملكية + have + فاعل

The mechanic has repaired my car.

I have had my car repaired.

The technician is going to fix his computer.

He is going to have his computer fixed.

لاحظ أن: have تصرف حسب زمن الجملة، ونأتي بالفاعل في أول الجملة من ضمير الملكية.

17- Transitive (VT) and intransitive (VI) verbs: الفعل اللازم و المتعدي

الفعل المتعدي (transitive) هو الذي لا يكتمل معنى جملته إلا إذا جاء بعده مفعول :

He raises his hand.

الفعل اللازم (intransitive) هو الذي يكتمل معنى جملته بدون مفعول :

The sun rises.

18- Countable & Uncountable Nouns:

Countable للأشياء القابلة للعد	Uncountable للأشياء الغير قابلة للعد
more............than	more............than
fewer............than	less.........than
the least......... the most	the least......... the most

She has more pens than her sister.

We have more juice than the other group.

I have fewer pens than my sister.

She drinks coffee with less sugar than her friend.

Nouf has the most toys.

Ahmed has the least juice.

19- self / selves: تستخدم مع الضمائر للتأكيد

myself / yourself / himself / herself للمفرد Mona made the bed herself.

ourselves / yourselves / themselves للجمع They saw the lion themselves.

لاحظ أن : ضمائر التوكيد يمكن أن تأتي بعد المفعول ويمكن أن تأتي بعد الفاعل.

The king himself visited the hospital.

20- Comparing using (short and long) adjectives :

أولاً : الصفات المنتظمة regular adj.

Adj.	Between 2 (things - persons)	Between more than 2 (things -persons)
صفة قصيرة مقطع واحد Short adj. (one syllable)	للمقارنة بين شخصين / شيئين ...... + be + adj. + er than + ... Ali is taller than Hassan. My bag is smaller than yours.	للمقارنة بين شخص / شيء وكل الأشخاص / الأشياء ..... + be + the + adj. + est Ali is the tallest boy in the class. My bag is the smallest one.
صفة طويلة أكثر من مقطع Long adj. (more than one syllable)	.... + be + more / less + adj than + ... My car is more expensive than yours. The red bag is less beautiful than the blue one.	......+ be + the most + adj. + ... Mai is the most intelligent girl of her classmates. This girl is the least beautiful one in the class.

ثانياً : الصفات الشاذة irregular adj.

هناك صفات شاذة لا تنطبق عليها قاعدة ولكنها تحفظ كما هي :

good - better than - the best

bad - worse than - the worst

far - farther than - the farthest

Mona is a good girl.

Mona is better than Sohair.

Mona is the best girl in the class.

لاحظ : الفرق بين الجملتين التاليتين : He is a wise manager. The manager is wise.

21- If Clauses :

تستخدم " if " الأولى للتنبؤ بحدث قد يحدث في المستقبل

If + present simple , will + inf

If he studies hard, he will succeed.

و تسخدم لجملة الأمر

If he comes, call me

تستخدم " if " : الثانية

If + past simple , would + inf

- للتمني

If I had much money, I would buy a car.

- للنصيحة

If I were you, I would study hard.

- للاستحالة

If I were a bird, I would fly.

تستخدم " if " الثالثة للندم / أو شيء خرج وقته

If + past perfect , would have + P.P

If they had played well, they wouldn't have lost.

22- Verbs followed by (V+ing)

هناك بعض الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها فعل مضاف إليه «ing» مثل :-

enjoy, finish, imagine, look forward to, practise, continuous, start,

She enjoys playing tennis.

I'm looking forward to seeing you.

26- Possessives Using (apostrophe) للملكية

إذا كان السؤال بـ (Whose) فإن الإجابة تكون بالاسم + (s) أو (s')

Whose book is it ? It is Ali's OR It is Ali's book. تأتي ('s) . للمفرد

Whose books are these ? These are the boys' OR These are the boys' books. تأتي (s') . للجمع

27- Joining sentences with: [and - but - or - too - about - the]

The car stopped **and** the driver got out. تربط "and" جملتين متجانستين.

I went to visit Ahmed, **but** I didn't find him. تربط "but" جملتين متناقضتين.

Do you like to have coffee **or** tea. تأتي "or" للتخيير.

تربط «too» جملتين متجانستين، في جملة مثبتة، ولكنها تأتي في نهاية الجملة بمعنى "أيضاً".

I enjoyed the view, she enjoyed the view too.

I enjoyed the view, she also enjoyed the view. تأتي "also" بمعنى أيضاً، و لكنها تأتي بعد الفاعل

تستخدم "about to" للشيء الذي على وشك الحدوث، ولكنه لم يحدث بعد بمعنى "أوشك أن".

She was about to leave when the fire started.

تستخدم «the» مع الأشياءلا التي لا يوجد منها إلا شيئاً واحداً في الكون مثل : The sun / The moon / The earthe

The earth orbits around the sun.

تستخدم had better للنصيحة (من الأفضل أن تفعل) و يأتي بعدها مصدر بدون to ، وتختصر بـ ('d better)

لاحظ أن had هنا ليست في الماضي وليس لها تصريفات وتأتي مع كل الضمائر وكل الأزمنة بنفس الشكل.

وتساوي would rather ('d rather) و كذلك should

He'dbetter leave yesterday. You'dbetter travel tomorrow.

He'drather leave yesterday. You'drather travel tomorrow.

He should have left yesterday. You should travel tomorrow.

28- Some rules for making nouns Plural بعض القواعد لجمع الكلمات الشاذة

boy ⟶ boys تجمع الكلمات بإضافة «s» فقط، إذا كانت تنهي بـ «y» يسبقها حرف متحرك

city ⟶ cities تجمع الكلمات بإضافة "ies" إذا كانت تنهي بـ "y" يسبقها حرف ساكن بشرط حذف الـ "y"

box boxes ⟶ إذا كانت الكلمة تنهي بـ "s" أو "o" أو "z" أو "ch" أو "sh" أو "x" تجمع بإضافة "es"

tomato ⟶ tomatoes match ⟶ matches

knife ⟶ knives إذا كانت الكلمة تنهي بـ «fe» تحذف ونضيف"ves"

هناك كلمات شاذة ولا تنطبق عليها قاعدة ولكن تحفظ كما هي مثل:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
man	men	foot	feet
woman	women	tooth	teeth
child	children	mouse	mice
person	people	aircraft	aircraft

29- Indirect speech الكلام غير المباشر

يستخدم الكلام غير المباشر لنقل الكلام عن شخص آخر، ولاحظ أنه مرت فترة زمنية تجعل الزمن يتغير إلى الماضي مع تغير الضمائر على لسان المتحدث. و كذلك التعبيرات الزمنية.

الجملة الخبرية :

Ali said, "I'll travel to Paris tomorrow"

Ali said he would travel to Paris the next day.

الأمر : نربط جملة الأمر بـ to + inf. و تحول "say" إلى "order / ask / told /advise"

The teacher said "Open your books"

The teacher asked us to open our books"

نفي الأمر : نربط الأمر المنفي بـ not to + inf.

My Mother said "Don't come late please."

My Mother told me not to come late.

الاستفهام بـ yes / no

إذا كانت الجملة استفهامية و تبدأ بفعل مساعد مثل (have/be/do/can) فإننا نحولها إلى جملة خبرية بتقديم الفاعل على الفعل المساعد وتغير ما يلزم في الجملة. و تحول كلمة «said» إلى "asked» لأنه سؤال. ونربط الجملة بـ if ، و يأتي بعدها فاعل.

He said, "Are you going to buy a car?"

He asked me if I was going to buy a car.

إذا كانت الجملة استفهامية و تبدأ بكلمة استفهام مثل (where / when / how many) فإننا نحولها إلى جملة خبرية بتقديم الفاعل على الفعل المساعد وتغير ما يلزم في الجملة. و تحول كلمة «said» إلى "asked» لأنه سؤال. ونربط الجملة بـ كلمة الاستفهام نفسها الموجودة بالسؤال و يأتي بعدها فاعل.

He said,"Where are you going now?"

He asked me where I was going then.

لاحظ : التحولات من المضارع إلى الماضي طبقاً للجدول الآتي

Present	past	present	past	present	past
Then	now	this	that	these	those
Tomorrow	the next day	yesterday	the day before		

30- The conjunctions الروابط

تستخدم although / though للتعبير عن التناقض. Although / Though they are poor, they are happy.

تستخدم because / as للتعبير عن سبب ونتيجة. He didn't go to school because / as he was ill.

تستخدم in order that / so that للتعبير عن سبب ونتيجة. ويأتي بعدها فاعل + فعل ناقص

so that / in order that + S.+ can /could + inf

He does his best so that he can get high marks.

تستخدم to / in order to / so as to بمعنى لكي و تساوي في المعنى كلمة to ويأتي بعدهم الفعل في المصدر.

I go to school to / in order to / so as to learn.

31- a + number (more than one) + - + noun (single) + noun

تستخدم a + number (more than one) + - + noun(single) + noun كصفة عددية و يأتي بعدها موصوف

You should take a two-day holiday.

32- be + supposed to + inf. = should

في المضارع والمستقبل → am / is / are + supposed to + inf → بمعنى يفترض أن

He is supposed to travel tomorrow.

بمعنى يفترض أن → was / were + supposed to + inf → في الماضي

They were supposed to study hard.

Punctuation علامات الترقيم

1- Full Stop (.) النقطة

الاستخدامات :

- تحديد نهاية الجملة التامة.

مثال :

My name is Khalid and I'm 16 years old.

After leaving the school, Omar went to study in Egypt.

- في بعض الكلمات المختصرة.

مثال : a.m. - p.m. - etc.

2- Comma (,) الفاصلة

الاستخدامات :

- عند التعداد

ملاحظة : توضع هذه الفاصلة قبل بين الأصناف المراد تعدادها لكن لا توضع قبل آخر صنف.

مثال :

I like tea, coffee, juice and water.

- للفصل بين بنود الجمل (clauses) في الجمل المعقدة (complex sentences)

مثال :

I played football with Ahmed, who studied with me.

- لتحديد الجزء الممكن إزالته من الجملة دون تأثير

مثال :

Fahad's son, Ahmed, is smart.

في الجملة السابقة بالإمكان إزالة ما بين الفواصل دون أن تتأثر الجملة إنشائياً.

3- Colon (:) النقطتان الرأسيتان

الاستخدامات :

- في بداية التعداد مثال :

The bag has the following items: laptop, mouse, charger and flash disk.

- قبل الاقتباس أو الكلام المباشر مثال :

They said: " The trip was amazing".

That book says: "The computer is a sophisticated device".

4- Apostrophe (') الفاصلة العليا

الاستخدامات:

- للملكية مثال :

We used Ahmed's car.

Khalid is these stores' owner.

- للاختصار مثال :

He's taller than Nasser.

- بدلاً من

He is taller than Nasser.

5- Question mark (?) علامة الاستفهام

الاستخدامات:

- لتحديد نهاية السؤال مثال :

Have you seen my glasses?

Capitalization بدء الكلمة بحرف كبير

القواعد ومتى يتم بدء الكلمة بحرف كبير :

- أول كلمة في الجملة .مثال :

He is a player.

- جميع أسماء الأشخاص. مثال :

My father's name is Mohammed.

- أسماء الدول والمدن والأسماء ذات الدلالة الخاصة. مثال :

I went to Qatar.

Ahmed travelled from Riyadh.

Sultan has visited the Eiffel Tower.

- الألقاب مثال :

My director is Mr. Waleed.

- جميع الكلمات في عناوين النصوص.

ملاحظة : لا يتم تكبير أول حرف من الكلمات الصغير مثل if وحروف الوصل.

مثال :

Cancer and Society

- اللغات. مثال :

Sami speaks English.

Section One

النموذج الأول

Questions: 25

عدد الأسئلة : ٢٥

Time: 30 min

زمن الإجابة: ٣٠ دقيقة

Instructions

Read the following passages, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

1. It seems that people don't like rules as they think they represent a kind of restrictions, but in fact life can't be organized without rules. Peoples always need rules and laws to be able to live and deal together. Can you imagine even a game without rules; of course it will be a kind of mess. When they are playing a game, they must follow its rules or it will be unfair. Also everything in our life should be restricted with rules or it becomes a mess and unfair. If there are no rules and everyone is free to do whatever they want, most people will probably behave selfishly. We need rules to help us get a long together and show respect to each other.

2. For example in schools, if a student ignores rule against talking in class, the teacher will not be able to achieve his goal and other students can't concentrate. Drivers who don't follow traffic laws can cause serious accidents. Doctors, engineers, farmers, everyone in the society must behave under rules. Most things we do are governed by rules which may be unwritten like the rules of social politeness and back up by the legal system.

3. All the rules and laws have the same purpose. They organized the relations between individuals and the society to make it clear what is right and wrong and what happens if someone breaks the rules. They are designed to ensure fairness, safety and respect for other people's rights.

4. Most of us are basically honest, and knowing the rules means that we usually try to follow them. One reason we do is to avoid punishment, but the strongest argument for following the rules is to make the world peaceful and fair.

Questions

1. The best title for this passage is..............

a. How do we organize our life?

b. The importance of rules to games

c. The importance of rules to our life

d. Traffic rules

2. Following the rules leads to ....

a. cause accidents

b. behave selfishly

c. avoid punishment

d. get punishment

3. The writer thinks that...........

a. all of us are honest

b. few of us are honest

c. none of us are honest

d. the majority of us are honest

4. In every aspects of life people shouldn't ....

a. ignore rules

b. follow rules

c. govern rules

d. control rules

5. The noun from "clear" is............

a. clarified

b. clarify

c. clearness

d. clearly

Passage2

1. From far out in space, Earth looks like a blue ball. Since water covers three-fourths of the Earth's surface, blue is the color we see most. The continents look brown, like small islands floating in the huge, blue sea. White clouds wrap around the Earth like a light blanket. The Earth is shaped like a sphere, or a ball. It is 25,000 miles around! It would take more than a year to walk around the whole planet. A spaceship can fly around the widest part of the sphere in only 90 minutes.

2. Even though spaceships have traveled to the Moon, people cannot visit the Moon without special suits. The Moon has no air or water. Plants and animals can't live there either. Astronauts first landed on the Moon in 1969. After that, there were six more trips to the Moon. They brought back Moon rocks, which scientists are still studying. There are holes, or craters, all over the Moon's surface. Scientists believe that meteorites smashed into the Moon millions of years ago and formed the craters.

3. The Sun is the closest star to Earth. A star is a hot ball of burning gas. The Sun looks very big because it is so close. But the Sun is just a medium-sized star. Billions of far-away stars are much bigger than our Sun. The burning gases from the Sun are so hot that they warm the Earth from 93 million miles away! Even though the Sun is always glowing, the night here on Earth is dark. That's because the Earth rotates, or turns around, every 24 hours. During the day, the Earth faces the Sun. Then we see light. During the night, the Earth turns away from the Sun. Then it faces the darkness of space. Each day we learn more about the Earth, the Moon, and the Sun.

Questions

6. Why is blue the color we see most when looking at Earth from outer space?

a. Because most of the Earth is covered in land.

b. Because the Sun's rays make the Earth look blue.

c. Because most of the Earth is covered in water.

d. Because clouds wrap around the Earth.

7. Read this sentence from the story.

Scientists believe that meteorites smashed into the Moon millions of years ago and <u>formed</u> the craters.

What does formed mean?

a. hit

b. made

c. broke

d. stopped

8. What causes daylight on Earth?

a. The full Moon causes daylight.

b. Daylight is caused by the Earth facing away from the Sun.

c. The heat of the Sun's rays causes daylight.

d. Daylight is caused by the Earth facing toward the Sun.

9. Which of the following sentences BEST describes the Sun?

a. The Sun looks small because it is so far from Earth.

b. The Sun is a ball of burning gases that gives the Earth heat and light.

c. The Sun is a small star.

d. The Sun is not as hot as it looks.

10. Why did the astronauts bring rocks back from the Moon?

a. Because they didn't know if they would return to the Moon ever again.

b. Because they wanted to prove that they went to the Moon.

c. Because they wanted to remember how the Moon looked.

d. Because they wanted to study them and learn more about the Moon.

11. What is the main idea of the article?

a. Plants and animals can't live on the Moon.

b. Without the Sun we would have no heat or light.

c. We know a lot about the Earth, Moon, and Sun, but there is still more to learn.

d. From outer space, the Earth looks tiny, even though it is thousands of miles around.

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

12. Students …… their classes through the whole of the year.

a. attends

b. attend

c. attended

d. has attended

13. Look! Ahmad is bleeding heavily. We …… call the emergency.

a. must

b. would have

c. could

d. will have

14. Sami ……… football these days.

a. is not playing

b. is not played

c. don't play

d. is play

15. Students from our university went to ….. Red Sea last week.

a. a

b. an

c. the

d. no article

16. Do you know Mohammad? Yes, he is …. good person.

a. a

b. an

c. the

d. no article

23. Which of the following sentences is correctly capitalized?

a. This Summer, my family will travel to Oman the whole vacation.

b. This Summer, my Family will travel to Oman the whole Vacation.

c. This summer, my family will travel to Oman the whole vacation.

d. This summer, my family will travel to oman the whole vacation.

Instructions

Identify the incorrect underlined word or words and mark your response on your answer sheet.

24. Sarah and <u>I</u> enjoy <u>writing</u> letters to <u>our friends</u> and <u>to help</u> others.

a. I

b. our friends

c. to help

d. writing

25. Our next meeting <u>will</u> take place next <u>Monday</u> <u>on</u> 5 pm <u>at</u> this building.

a. will

b. Monday

c. on

d. at

Key

Question	Answer
1	c
2	c
3	d
4	a
5	c
6	c
7	b
8	d
9	b
10	d
11	c
12	b
13	a
14	a
15	c
16	a
17	b
18	a
19	a
20	c
21	a
22	c
23	c
24	c
25	c

Section (1)
النموذج (1)

Section Two

النموذج الثاني

Questions: 25

عدد الأسئلة : ٢٥

Time: 30 min

زمن الإجابة: ٣٠ دقيقة

Instructions

Read the following passages, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Passage1

1. Corn is the most popular crop in the United States. More than half the corn in the US is grown in Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, and Minnesota. The state of Iowa grows the most. Corn grows almost everywhere. China, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, India and France grow lots of corn, but the US grows the most.

2. Corn is an important food in many countries. People use corn flour, called cornmeal, to make baked foods. People also eat cornflakes. At first, people ate cornflakes only in the United States. Now people eat cornflakes all over the world. Some corn is made in to popcorn. The corn pops into light fluffy pieces filled with air. People can eat popcorn as a snack. People in the U.S. like to eat corn on the cob. Some people eat corn as a side dish or in salads. Corn syrup is a very sweet liquid. Companies use it to make foods taste sweet.

3. In the US, farmers grow corn for their animals to eat. Cows eat corn. Some companies put corn into food for other animals. For example, some companies put corn in dog food. In Europe, people use corn as fish bait called "dough balls." They use corn to catch fish.

4. Some gas companies make fuel for cars and trucks from corn. The fuel is ethanol. Some companies add ethanol to gas. Gas with ethanol is cheaper than other gas.

Questions

26. Which country grows the most corn?

a. The United States.

b. Argentina.

c. Brazil.

d. India.

27. Which kind of corn is snack?

a. Dough balls.

b. Cornmeal.

c. Ethanol.

d. Popcorn.

28. **What fuel is made from corn?**

a. Corn in the cob.

b. Corn syrup.

c. Cornflakes.

d. Ethanol.

29. **What do people do with cornmeal?**

a. Add it to gas.

b. Bake with it.

c. Feed it to animals.

d. Make food sweet.

30. **Which state grows the most corn?**

a. Massachusetts.

b. Delaware.

c. Illinois.

d. Maine.

31. **Corn *syrup* is a…**

a. Fuel.

b. Bait.

c. Flour.

d. Liquid.

32. **US is an abbreviation for…**

a. Us.

b. Ourselves.

c. United States.

d. Universal States.

Passage2

1. As Faisal liked to live light, he always liked to travel light. So he had only few things which helped him live anywhere. These things were just few clothes, a book or two, and some personal things. Also he had a bank account and these were all his possessions. It is worth mentioning that he didn't care if he spent a single night or a month or even a year in any place he decided to stay. In that place he might stay in a hotel, a furnished flat, or a nice house according to the money he had and the period he stayed. But the best thing was that whatever the length, he rarely needed anything he didn't have with him. He was, he liked to think, a self-contained person.

2. Faisal always felt worried as he had a sense of owning more than would fit comfortably into his suitcase which he carried everywhere. Consequently, when this feeling came to him, he immediately began to throw the less important things he thought he wouldn't need them anymore. Sometime he gave his things to people he met in his journeys and didn't know them, let them in anyplace he stayed, or even threw them in baskets in streets.

3. Faisal was a professional traveler, interested and interesting. He didn't like to stay in a country or a city for short time as he preferred to know everything about their culture, civilization, customs, and traditions. Also he liked to learn about their language to enlarge his knowledge.

4. When Faisal was asked about the advantages and disadvantages of his life which gained from traveling, he said "I got much more knowledge, learnt varies languages, had a lot of friendships, and I also earned a little money. And I appreciated that for traveling.

Questions

33. The best title for this passage is ....

a. The advantage of travels

b. The disadvantages of travels

c. The story of travel's lover

d. Why does a man travel

34. Whatever the period Faisal stayed in anyplace he........

a. sometimes needed few things

b. never needed anything

c. almost never needed anything

d. always needed few things

35. Faisal seemed to...........

a. enjoy traveling

b. be asked to travel

c. prefer traveling to staying alone

d. earn living from traveling

36. Faisal used to...........

a. live in a furnished flat

b. make local tours

c. keep everything he owned

d. collect information during travels

37. The noun of furnished is ....

a. further

b. furnace

c. furnish

d. furniture

Section (2)
النموذج (٢)

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

38. In 1995, Ahmad .... 19 years old.

a. were

b. is

c. has been

d. was

39. This glass .... by Mohammad last night.

a. was broken

b. were broken

c. has been broken

d. is broken

40. People here ……. bow when they great each other.

a. don't

b. doesn't

c. isn't

d. aren't

41. Khalid eats ….. apple daily.

a. a

b. an

c. the

d. no article

42. Do you want …. rice?

a. a

b. an

c. the

d. no article

43. If Mohammad …… well, he would get this job.

a. does

b. did

c. has done

d. have don

44. If you …… play well, you will leave the team.

a. don't

b. doesn't

c. isn't

d. aren't

45. Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

a. Ahmed, Mohammad, Sami are my best friends.

b. Ahmed, Mohammad and Sami are my best friends.

c. Ahmed, Mohammad and Sami, are my best friends.

d. Ahmed, Mohammad, Sami, are my best friends.

Section (2)
النموذج (٢)

46. **Which of the following is correctly punctuated?**

a. In 1993, Fahad and Faisal went to UK to study English language.

b. In 1993. Fahad and Faisal went to UK to study English language.

c. In 1993, Fahad, Faisal went to UK to study English language.

d. In 1993, Fahad and Faisal went to UK, to study English language.

47. **Which of the following sentences is correctly capitalized?**

a. We had a trip to the red sea with mr. Ahmed, who is our teacher, last month.

b. We had a trip to the Red Sea with Mr. Ahmad, who is our teacher, last month.

c. We had a trip to the Red sea with Mr. Ahmad, who is our teacher, last month.

d. We had a trip to the Red Sea with Mr. ahmad, who is our teacher, last month.

48. **The rabbit was killed ……… the loin.**

a. from

b. in

c. for

d. by

49. **People know that the temperature in the summer …….. while it …….. in the winter.**

a. increase / decrease

b. increases / decreases

c. has increased / has decreased

d. can increase / can decrease

Instructions

Identify the incorrect underlined word or words and mark your response on your answer sheet.

50. **Khalid and Ahmad is travelling tomorrow from Dammam to Jeddah by bus.**

a. Jeddah

b. tomorrow

c. by

d. is

Key

Question	Answer
26	a
27	d
28	d
29	b
30	c
31	d
32	c
33	c
34	c
35	a
36	d
37	d
38	d
39	a
40	a
41	b
42	d
43	b
44	a
45	b
46	a
47	b
48	d
49	b
50	d

Section (2)
النموذج (٢)

Section Three

النموذج الثالث

Questions: 25

عدد الأسئلة : ٢٥

Time: 30 min

زمن الإجابة: ٣٠ دقيقة

Instructions

Read the following passages, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

1. Helicopters are very different from airplanes. They can do three things that airplanes cannot do. First, when airplanes move upward, they must also move forward, but helicopters can move straight up without moving ahead. Second, helicopters can fly backward, which airplanes cannot do. Third, helicopters can use their rotors to hover in the air (stay in one place) which is impossible for planes.

2. Because helicopters can perform actions that airplanes cannot, they are used for different tasks. Since helicopters can take off without moving forward, they do not need a runway for takeoff. They are used in congested areas where there is no room for airplanes or in isolated areas which do not have airports. Because they can hover, they are used on firefighting missions to drop water on fires. They are used in logging operations to lift trees out of forests. Helicopters are used as air ambulances to airlift patients out of situations which are difficult to reach by conventional ambulances. The police use helicopters to follow suspects on the ground or to search for cars on the ground. Of course, helicopters have military uses because of their design and capabilities.

Questions

51. Helicopters are able to ...

a. Fly backward.

b. Move straight up.

c. Hover.

d. All of the above

52. When airplanes move upward ...

a. They must move sideways.

b. They must move forward.

c. They must move backwards.

d. Both a and b are correct.

53. Helicopters are used in firefighting because…

a. They can hover above fire.

b. Their rotors can put out the fire.

c. They can reach difficult spots.

d. Both a and c are correct.

54. How are helicopters used as ambulances?

a. They lift trees out of forests.

b. They chase suspects on the ground.

c. They can drop water on fires.

d. They airlift people out of accidents.

55. Why don't helicopters need runways?

a. They are small.

b. They can fly backward.

c. They can hover in the air.

d. They can take off without moving forward.

56. Conventional means …

a. For a large group of people.

b. For emergency use.

c. Regular.

d. Created for the first time.

57. The best synonym for perform is …

a. Fly.

b. Lift.

c. Do.

d. Can.

58. Hover means …

a. Move straight up in the air.

b. Fly sideways.

c. Go backwards in the air.

d. Stay in one place in the air.

Section (3)
النموذج (٣)

Passage2

1. Tennis is a sport played between two players (singles) or between two teams of two players (doubles). Each player uses a tennis racket to strike a hollow rubber ball covered with felt. To win, you must hit the ball into the opponent's court without the opponent being able to hit the ball back.

2. Tennis originated in the United Kingdom in the late 19th century. At first, people played tennis on courts made of grass! These were called "lawn courts". Now, tennis is played by millions of people all over the world. The rules of tennis have changed very little since it was created in the 1890s.

3. Most tennis players play tennis because it is fun. It also is a good way to get exercise. While playing tennis, you do a lot of running. You move your arms and legs in many ways that they do not normally move.

Questions

59. What do you use to hit a tennis ball?

a. A bat

b. A sticker

c. A racket

d. None of the above

60. …….. people can play tennis at once.

a. One

b. Two

c. Four

d. Both b and c

61. Where did tennis originate?

a. Australia.

b. Asia.

c. The United States.

d. The United Kingdom.

62. **When did people start playing tennis?**

a. The late 18th century.

b. The late 19th century.

c. The late 1800s.

d. Both a and b.

63. **Why do most people play tennis?**

a. Because it is fun.

b. Because they want to win.

c. Because they don't have a basketball.

d. Both a and b.

Instructions

Identify the incorrect underlined word or words and mark your response on your answer sheet.

64. **If Ahmad studies very well, he would pass the final exam without difficulties.**

a. studies

b. would

c. pass

d. difficulties

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

65. **When I got back last night I felt sick, …………… I couldn't sleep well.**

a. and

b. after

c. since

d. because

66. Rashid: Where is your wife from?

Salem: .... from Jeddah.

a. She is

b. She was

c. It was

d. It is

67. It took Salma a long time to finish her .... She had a lot of .... to be done.

a. homeworks / assignments

b. homeworks / assignment

c. homework / assignment

d. homework / assignments

68. Which of the following sentences has the correct word order?

a. I do always exercises in the morning.

b. I always do exercises in the morning.

c. I do exercises always in the morning.

d. I in the morning always do exercises.

69. Which of the following sentences is correctly capitalized?

a. Salem travelled last Monday to Jeddah from Dammam.

b. Salem travelled last monday to Jeddah from Dammam.

c. Salem travelled last Monday to jeddah from dammam.

d. Salem travelled last monday to jeddah from dammam.

70. Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

a. Nader, who graduated from Harvard, has started an online business.

b. Nader, who graduated from Harvard has started an online business.

c. Nader who graduated from Harvard has started an online business.

d. Nader who graduated from Harvard, has started an online business.

71. Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

a. My father who is a dentist is retiring this year.

b. My father, who is a dentist is retiring this year.

c. My father, who is a dentist, is retiring this year.

d. My father. who is a dentist is retiring this year.

72. If I was late 5 minutes more, I …… find a place to sit.

a. wouldn't

b. will not

c. shouldn't

d. mustn't

73. Rivers contain ….. fresh water which has less quantity of salt than ….. sea water has.

a. a

b. an

c. the

d. no article

74. Everyone ….. a lot of benefits which can be used in good ways.

a. has

b. have

c. had had

d. have been

75. Every two weeks, we ….. our grandmother and grandfather at their home.

a. visited

b. visits

c. visit

d. have visited

Key

Question	Answer
51	b
52	b
53	d
54	d
55	d
56	c
57	c
58	d
59	c
60	d
61	d
62	b
63	a
64	a
65	a
66	a
67	d
68	b
69	a
70	a
71	c
72	a
73	c
74	a
75	c

Section (3)
النموذج (٣)

71.
72.
73.
74.
75

Section Four

النموذج الرابع

Questions: 25

عدد الأسئلة : ٢٥

Time: 30 min

زمن الإجابة: ٣٠ دقيقة

Instructions

Read the following passages, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

1. Frogs live on land and in water. Frogs have long back legs and short bodies. Their eyes stick out. They do not have tails. Most of the time they move in the water, but they can also move on land. Frogs have smooth, not bumpy, skin. They can breathe through their skin. Their skin must stay wet so they can breathe through it. Young frogs must breathe through their skin. Older frogs grow lungs. They breathe through their lungs when they are on land, just like people do. Frogs lay their eggs in ponds and other bodies of water, like lakes.

2. Frogs must move fast to catch something to eat. They must also get away from bigger animals. Some frogs have webs of skin between their toes. Webbed toes are good because it helps them to swim very fast. Tree frogs have toe pads. The toe pads help them hang on when they climb. When they climb, they move up trees or rocks. Some tree frogs live high in very tall trees. Those tree frogs have webs between their toes. They can jump from tree to tree. They can't fly, but they can stay in the air for a long jump.

Questions

76. A young frog's skin must stay wet so....

a. The frog can swim.

b. The frog can climb.

c. The frog can lay eggs.

d. The frog can breathe.

77. Smooth skin is....

a. Not bumpy.

b. Not wet.

c. Bumpy.

d. Wet.

78. **Where do frogs lay their eggs?**

a. In water

b. On land

c. In trees

d. Under rocks

79. **How are young and old frogs different?**

a. Only older frogs have lungs.

b. Only young frogs can swim.

c. Only young frogs can live in water.

d. Only older frogs must have wet skin.

80. **To hang on means to….**

a. fall down

b. hold on

c. go on

d. None of the above

81. **Some frogs have toe pads to help them ….**

a. Climb.

b. Swim.

c. Jump.

d. Fly.

82. **To climb means to…**

a. Move fast.

b. Take in.

c. Move up.

d. Move in.

83. **What helps frogs swim and jump?**

a. Toe pads

b. Their lungs

c. Their smooth skin

d. Webs of skin between their toes

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

84. Mohammad …… an intermediate student this year.

a. is

b. was

c. had been

d. are

85. These cars ………. in Korea and they are known for their good engines.

a. are made

b. is made

c. has made

d. have made

86. The teacher said: " ……. anyone have a piece of paper?"

a. Do

b. Does

c. Is

d. Are

87. Mohammad asked his father if they need ….. sugar from the market.

a. a

b. an

c. the

d. no article

88. Ooh! this is ….. enormous farm. Does it belong to you?

a. a

b. an

c. the

d. no article

89. If my friend plays football daily, he ...... fail in his study.

a. will

b. would

c. could

d. might

90. Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

a. At the beginning of every class students are supposed to sharpen their pencils and be ready for the lesson.

b. At the beginning of every class, students are supposed to sharpen their pencils, and be ready for the lesson.

c. At the beginning of every class students are supposed to sharpen their pencils, and be ready for the lesson.

d. At the beginning of every class, students are supposed to sharpen their pencils and be ready for the lesson.

91. Which of the following sentences is correctly capitalized?

a. The earth is the only planet where humans can live.

b. The Earth is the only planet where humans can live.

c. The Earth is the only Planet where humans can live.

d. The Earth is the only planet where Humans can live.

92. Which of the following sentences is correctly capitalized?

a. Kuwait is one of the Arabian Gulf countries, same as Bahrain.

b. Kuwait is one of the arabian gulf countries, same as bahrain.

c. Kuwait is one of the Arabian Gulf countries, same as bahrain.

d. Kuwait is one of the Arabian gulf countries, same as Bahrain.

93. Sami's ...... student in our school.

a. the weak

b. the weakest

c. much weaker

d. the most weak

94. Everyone does the homework, ……….. they?

a. do

b. did

c. don't

d. didn't

95. She watched ....

a. two programs in a time

b. that program two times

c. two programs for a time

d. at a time two programs

96. The rain in the Arab Gulf .... always heavy in the winter.

a. are

b. is

c. was

d. were

97. At this time next Sunday Sami .... to Dammam.

a. have been traveling

b. could have traveled

c. might have traveled

d. will be traveling

98. Salah didn't expect .... invited to give a speech.

a. to be

b. to have

c. been

d. got

99. He got .... the bus.

a. on

b. to

c. in

d. at

Instructions

Identify the incorrect underlined word or words and mark your response on your answer sheet.

100. Mohammad <u>is</u> doing his Ph.D. <u>in</u> Electrical Engineering <u>this year</u> at an <u>American</u> university.

a. is

b. in

c. this year

d. American

Key:

Question	Answer
76	d
77	a
78	a
79	a
80	b
81	a
82	c
83	d
84	a
85	a
86	b
87	d
88	b
89	a
90	d
91	b
92	a
93	b
94	c
95	b
96	b
97	d
98	a
99	a
100	d

Section Five

النموذج الخامس

Questions: 25

عدد الأسئلة : ٢٥

Time: 30 min

زمن الإجابة: ٣٠ دقيقة

Instructions

Read the following passages, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

1. The computer is a double-edge weapon. So some people are with and others are against it. According to people who support it, they see that we live at the age of the computer as it breaks through every field in our life, for example medical, educational, engineering, and commercial fields. In addition to many other fields everywhere.
2. These people also see that the computer is far more efficient than human beings. It has much better and can store huge amounts of information and it can do calculations in no time. The computer has a great characteristic as it doesn't suffer from lack of sleep, so it never feels tired and works efficiently all the time.
3. One of the important parts of the computer is the internet which is used for fun, paying bills, shopping, paying salaries, reserving seats on planes, learning, and having courses in different fields. In addition to telling tomorrow's weather and many other jobs can do them accurately and quickly.
4. Other people who don't support the computer see that it is not important to possess a computer at all neither in their homes, nor in their offices. They prefer to depend on simple machines for communications such as calculator, fax, typewriter, telephone, etc. They think with them everything is done in a relax manner because they are easier and simpler than the computer. As well as they avoid us taking the risk of using computers.
5. These people also refuse to become part of the new internet world as it is a matter of wasting time and gaining pad habits. They see that they will never think of buying it even if it becomes able to think, able to act on its own, or accept the responsibility for all mistakes it makes.

Questions

101. The best title for this passage is..........of the computer

a. The advantages of the computer

b. The disadvantages of the computer

c. The advantages & disadvantages of the computer

d. The supporters to the computer

102. According to the passage the computer is………..

a. bad

b. wonderful

c. old fashion

d. a knife with 2 edges

103. The noun from (medical) is…….

a. medically

b. medicine

c. medical

d. medicinal

104. The supporters see that computers ………..many fields in life.

a. inter

b. avoid

c. spoil

d. damage

105. The passage mentioned that computers are used in…………

a. cheating

b. playing chess

c. education

d. chatting

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

106. If I …… hard, I will pass the exam.

a. study

b. studied

c. studies

d. have studied

107. Either Khalid or Salem …. capable to be the leader.

a. is

b. are

c. were

d. have been

108. Ahmad …… five times a day.

a. pray

b. prays

c. prayed

d. is pray

109. A huge amount of salt …… taken from the sea water yearly.

a. is

b. was

c. are

d. were

110. Do you remember …… book that I gave to you last year?

a. a

b. an

c. the

d. no article

111. If my brother ……. cautiously, he wouldn't have that accident.

a. drives

b. drove

c. has driven

d. had driven

112. Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

a. At the farmer's market we bought tomatoes peppers, eggplant, and onions.

b. At the farmer's market we bought tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, and onions.

c. At the farmer's market we bought tomatoes, peppers, eggplant and onions.

d. At the farmer's market we bought tomatoes peppers, eggplant, and, onions

113. Which of the following sentences is correctly capitalized?

a. Mohammad and khalid are students at oxford university.
b. Mohammad and Khalid are students at oxford university.
c. Mohammad and Khalid are students at Oxford University.
d. Mohammad and khalid are students at Oxford University.

114. Mohammad was …… happy when he saw his son.

a. much
b. very
c. too
d. many

115. Can you tell him ……………………………?

a. where Mohammad studies.
b. where do Mohammad study
c. where does Mohammad study
d. where Mohammad study

116. I learnt a ………. way to do this.

a. using
b. useful
c. usefully
d. used

117. Sara asked Khalid ……. he wanted to go.

a. what
b. why
c. where
d. how

118. Fahed likes…….. coffee. He always adds …….. sugar to it.

a. sweet / some
b. sweet / a lot of
c. bitter / a lot of
d. bitter / a few

119. The windows in the classroom ……… broken.

a. are
b. is
c. was
d. was being

120. ……………………. she arrives, I will already have left.

a. After

b. Every time

c. By the time

d. As soon as

121. Mohammad doesn't need …….. help.

a. a much

b. some

c. a few

d. any

Instructions

Identify the incorrect underlined word or words and mark your response on your answer sheet.

122. Salem played football last Monday. He plays as a goalkeeper.

a. played

b. last Monday

c. plays

d. a goalkeeper

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

123. Salma doesn't know …….. is a professor.

a. the woman wears white glasses

b. the woman wear white glasses

c. wear glasses woman

d. her with glasses

124. They asked me about ……………………………

a. who have I played with

b. what have I played with

c. who I had played with

d. what had I played with

125. Khalid has known me since I ………. 3 years old.

a. am

b. have been

c. was

d. had been

Key :

Questions	Answers
101	c
102	d
103	b
104	a
105	c
106	a
107	a
108	b
109	a
110	c
111	b
112	c
113	c
114	b
115	c
116	b
117	c
118	b
119	a
120	d
121	d
122	c
123	a
124	c
125	c

Section Sixth

النموذج السادس

Questions: 25

عدد الأسئلة : ٢٥

Time: 30 min

زمن الإجابة: ٣٠ دقيقة

Instructions

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Passage 1

There is a small fire station in town. At this station, the firefighters are volunteers. That means they work for free. The fire station gets some money from the government to take care of the building and the fire truck. But the fire station has a problem. Last winter, a pipe in the fire station froze. Then it burst. Water went everywhere. There is a lot of damage. Now the building cannot be used. What is worse, the fire station does not have enough money for the repairs needed to fix the damage. The people in town are worried about what will happen if there is a fire and no working fire station. But they will figure out a way to solve the problem. They always do!

Questions

126. What is The main problem in the town?

a. the firefighters do not make any money.

b. a pipe in the fire station froze last winter.

c. people cannot fix the fire station.

d. people in town are worried.

127. As used in the passage, which accurately describes something that has damage?

a. A library is closed on Sundays. People cannot check out books that day.

b. A hose is used to water the garden. The water goes all over the plants.

c. An old washing machine still works. It is almost 20 years old.

d. A stack of books fell on a computer. Now it will not turn on.

128. According to the author, the water went everywhere because the pipe

a. froze.

b. burst.

c. leaked.

d. broke.

129. In the passage, the author writes, "But they will figure out a way to solve the problem." In this sentence, the phrase "solve the problem" most likely means

a. get more money.

b. fix the fire station.

c. make sure no fires happen.

d. make sure no pipes freeze.

130. The feeling at the end of the passage can best be described as…

a. hopeful.

b. B. worried.

c. upset.

d. excited.

131. Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that the people in town will be most likely to…

a. give money to the firefighters.

b. build a new fire station.

c. help fix the fire station themselves.

d. ask the firefighters to work for free.

132. Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

ORIGIN…

a. reason.

b. detour.

c. understanding.

d. destination.

133. Which of the following sentences should end with an exclamation mark?

a. what time is it

b. Ouch! I hurt my hand

c. I am tired

d. where are we going

134. Which of the following sentences should end with a point?

a. I must get a new car soon

b. I am so happy right now

c. where have you been

d. I wonder how old is she

135. Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters.

DROWSY

a. old.

b. ugly.

c. sleepy.

d. wealthy.

136. The noun of solve is ……

a. solver.

b. solved.

c. solven.

d. solving.

Section (6)
النموذج (٦)

Instruction:

Directions: Read the passage,then answer the questions below.

Passage 2

1. A robot is a machine. But it is not just any machine. It is a special kind of machine. It is a machine that moves. It follows instructions. The instructions come from a computer. Because it is a machine, it does not make mistakes. And it does not get tired. And it never complains. Unless you tell it to!

2. Robots are all around us. Some robots are used to make things. For example, robots can help make cars. Some robots are used to explore dangerous places. For example, robots can help explore volcanoes. Some robots are used to clean things. These robots can help vacuum your house. Some robots can even recognize words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. But most robots do not. Most robots just look like machines.

3. Long ago, people imagined robots. Over 2,000 years ago, a famous poet imagined robots. The poet's name was Homer. His robots were made of gold. They cleaned things and they made things. But they were not real. They were imaginary. Nobody was able to make a real robot. The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. It looked like a giant arm.

4. In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do things that we can't do. Or they will do things that we don't want to do. Or they will do things that are too dangerous for us. Robots will help us fight fires. They will help us fight wars. They will help us fight sickness. They will help us discover things. They will help make life better.

Section (6)
النموذج (٦)

Questions

137. As used in paragraph 1, we can understand that something special is NOT

a. normal.

b. expensive.

c. perfect.

d. tired.

138. According to the author, robots may be used to…

I. make cars.

II. explore volcanoes.

III. answer telephone calls.

a. I only.

b. I and II only.

c. II and III only.

d. I, II, and III.

139. What is the main purpose of paragraph 2?

a. to show how easy it is to make a robot.

b. to tell what a robot is.

c. to describe the things a robot can do.

d. to explain the difference between a robot and a machine.

140. According to the passage, when was the first real robot made?

a. 1961.

b. 1900.

c. 2003.

d. 2000 years ago.

141. Which of these gives the best use of a robot?

a. to help make a sandwich.

b. to help tie shoes.

c. to help read a book.

d. to help explore Mars.

142. How does the author of this passage most likely feel about robots?

a. Robots are old.

b. Robots are confusing.

c. Robots are helpful.

d. Robots are dangerous.

143. Find the word that has been divided into syllable correctly.

Particular sound like ….

a. part-icu-lar.

b. par-ti-cu-lar.

c. part-ic-u-lar.

d. par-tic-u-lar.

144. they ……..…. Written ten letters to the governor.

a. has.

b. do.

c. have.

d. was.

145. The dog ……….. to go outside. Please let him out.

a. wanted.

b. wants.

c. want.

d. has wanted.

146. The book's …... was shocking, since I never thought the book would end with a major death.

a. beginning.

b. conclusion.

c. impression.

d. section.

147. The coach just wanted Sara to ......the new technique, so she was upset when Sara refused to

......it.

a. explain ... learn

b. perform ... enjoy

c. try ... attempt

d. examine ... understand.

148. Nidal is …… young to drive a car. He'll be able to drive when he's older….

a. very.

b. too.

c. a lot.

d. to.

Instructions

Identify the incorrect underlined word or words and mark your response on your answer sheet.

149. Our mission seem impossible; nevertheless we tried our best to accomplish it.

a. nevertheless.

b. seemed.

c. accomplish.

d. writing.

Section (6)

النموذج (٦)

Direction:

150. A room containing a bathtub or shower and usually a washbasin and toilet is…..

a. living room .

b. Dining room.

c. kitchen.

d. bathroom.

Key :

Question	Answer
126	C
127	D
128	B
129	B
130	A
131	C
132	D
133	B
134	A
135	C
136	A
137	A
138	D
139	C
140	D
141	D
142	C
143	B
144	C
145	B
146	B
147	C
148	B
149	B
150	D

Section Seventh

النموذج السابع

Questions: 25

عدد الأسئلة : ٢٥

Time: 30 min

زمن الإجابة: ٣٠ دقيقة

Instructions

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Passage 1

1. It is easy to make a delicious-looking hamburger at home. But would this hamburger still look delicious after it sat on your kitchen table under very bright lights for six or seven hours? If someone took a picture or made a video of this hamburger after the seventh hour, would anyone want to eat it? More importantly, do you think you could get millions of people to pay money for this hamburger?

2. These are the questions that fast food companies worry about when they produce commercials or print ads for their products. Video and photo shoots often last many hours. The lights that the photographers use can be extremely hot. These conditions can cause the food to look quite unappealing to potential consumers. Because of this, the menu items that you see in fast food commercials are probably not actually edible.

3. Let's use the hamburger as an example. The first step towards building the perfect commercial hamburger is the bun. The food stylist—a person employed by the company to make sure the products look perfect—sorts through hundreds of buns until he or she finds one with no wrinkles. Next, the stylist carefully rearranges the sesame seeds on the bun using glue and tweezers for maximum visual appeal. The bun is then sprayed with a waterproofing solution so that it will not get soggy from contact with other ingredients, the lights, or the humidity in the room.

4. Next, the food stylist shapes a meat patty into a perfect circle. Only the outside of the meat gets cooked—the inside is left raw so that the meat remains moist. The food stylist then paints the outside of the meat patty with a mixture of oil, molasses, and brown food coloring. Grill marks are either painted on or seared into the meat using hot metal skewers.

5. Finally, the food stylist searches through dozens of tomatoes and heads of lettuce to find the best-looking produce. One leaf of the crispest lettuce and one center slice of the reddest tomato are selected and then sprayed with glycerin to keep them looking fresh. So the next time you see a delectable hamburger in a fast food commercial, remember: you're actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerin! Are you still hungry?

Questions

151. The author's primary purpose is to…

a. convince readers not to eat at fast food restaurants.

b. explain how fast food companies make their food look delicious in commercials.

c. teach readers how to make delicious-looking food at home.

d. criticize fast food companies for lying about their products in commercials.

152. According to the passage, fast food companies use things like glue and glycerin on hamburgers that appear in advertisements because.

I. no one actually has to eat the food used in the commercial

II. it is important that people who see these advertisements would pay for the food being advertised

III. filming a commercial or a print ad can take a very long time

a. I only.

b. I and II only C. II and III only.

c. II and III only.

d. I, II, and III.

153. As used in paragraph 2, something is edible if it…

a. can safely be eaten.

b. looks very delicious.

c. seems much smaller in real life.

d. tastes good.

154. According to the passage, a food stylist working on a hamburger commercial might use glue to…

a. make sure the meat patty stays attached to the bun.

b. keep the sesame seeds on the bun in perfect order.

c. arrange the lettuce on the tomato.

d. hold the entire hamburger together.

155. Based on information in the passage, it is most important for the lettuce and tomato used in a fast food hamburger commercial to…

a. have a great taste.

b. be the perfect shape and size.

c. appear natural.

d. look fresh.

156. Imagine that the author decides to change this passage so that it talks about a cheeseburger instead of a hamburger.

Assume that the cheese goes directly on top of the hamburger patty. If the author wants to include a paragraph about how the food stylist designs the cheese and places it on the meat patty, this new paragraph would best fit into the passage

a. between paragraph 2 and paragraph 3.

b. between paragraph 3 and paragraph 4.

c. between paragraph 4 and paragraph 5.

d. between paragraph 5 and paragraph 6.

157. As used in the final paragraph, which is the best synonym for delectable?

a. disgusting

b. familiar

c. fake

d. delicious

158. Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

I.UNLIKE…

a. differen.t

b. reverse.

c. similar.

d. separate.

Section (7)
النموذج (V)

159. Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

II. DARK…

a. shady
b. dim.
c. brilliant.
d. colorful.

160. Which of the following sentences should end with a question mark?

a. I am so happy
b. hey everybody, look at him
c. what time did you go to the movie last night
d. I think we can go now

161. Which of the following sentences should end with an exclamation mark?

a. I am so exited right now
b. Have you been there
c. teddy is a good man
d. I think we can eat hamburger

162. Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters.

STRATEGY…

a. a plan.
b. a government.
c. a war.
d. a conclusion.

163. The adjective of potential is...

a. possibility.
b. possible.
c. potentiality .
d. impossible.

Instructions

Directions: Read the passage, then answer the questions below.

Passage 2

1. If you visit Japan, you might choose to travel around the country by shinkansen train. These high-speed trains connect the major cities of Japan. They are nicknamed "bullet trains" because they go very fast and have pointy noses like a bullet.

2. Bullet trains are a good way to travel for several reasons other than their speed. They are very punctual, often leaving on time to the second. They are also comfortable. All the seats face forward, and there is plenty of leg room. Most importantly, bullet trains are very safe. In their 35-year history, there have been only a few accidents and no deaths.

3. The only downside to bullet trains is that they are expensive. A ticket to travel to another city can cost almost as much as an airline ticket would. However, if you fly, you will land at an airport at the edge of a city. Train stations are usually right in the middle of a city. This means that it is often more convenient to take a bullet train instead of flying, because you will arrive exactly where you want to be.

Questions

164. What kind of train does the author talk about in this passage?

a. shinkanset.

b. sinkansen.

c. shinkansea.

d. shinkansen.

165. These trains are nicknamed "bullet trains" because of their

a. safety and shape.

b. safety and timing.

c. speed and shape.

d. speed and timing.

166. This passage was most likely written for

a. tourists who travel to Japan.

b. Japanese business travelers.

c. people who are interested in Japan.

d. people who like to learn about trains.

167. In paragraph 2, we learn that bullet trains "are very punctual." As used in paragraph 2, which of these people can also be described as punctual?

a. Antonio, who checks his work carefully to make sure there are no mistakes.

b. Rochelle, who has to have her desk organized in exactly the right way.

c. Carolyn, who always calls someone if she says she is going to.

d. Harvey, who is never late to class even when it is raining.

168. According to the author, bullet trains are comfortable because....

I. all the seats face forward.

II. there is plenty of leg room.

III. there is extra space for bags.

a. I only.

b. I and II only.

c. II and III only.

d. I, II, and III.

169. As used in the final paragraph, the word downside most nearly means...

a. hill.

b. problem.

c. argument.

d. mistake.

170. The author says that one reason to take a bullet train instead of flying is because the bullet train is often...

a. much faster.

b. much cheaper.

c. more comfortable.

d. more convenient.

171. To help travelers decide between a bullet train and an airplane, it would be most helpful for the author to add information about...

a. how many seats each one has.

b. B. how many miles each one travels.

c. how much time each one takes.

d. which one most people choose.

172. Sami …….. the car yesterday?

a. Washed.

b. Was washing.

c. Has washed.

d. Had washed.

173. They ….. going to help us.

a. Have.

b. had.

c. are.

d. were.

174. Find the word that has been divided into syllable correctly.

Teacher sound like ….

a. t-eacher.

b. tea-cher.

c. teach-er.

d. te-acher.

175. did you come to school on Friday?

a. Yes I does.

b. yes I had.

c. no I haven't.

d. no I didn't.

Key

Question	Answer
151	B
152	C
153	A
154	B
155	D
156	C
157	D
158	C
159	A
160	C
161	A
162	A
163	B
164	D
165	C
166	A
167	D
168	B
169	B
170	D
171	C
172	A
173	C
174	B
175	D

Listening comprehension

استيعاب المسموع

Section One

النموذج الأول

Questions: 20

عدد الأسئلة : ٢٠

Time: 25 min

زمن الإجابة: ٢٥ دقيقة

Instruction

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

التعليمات

استمع جيداً للمقاطع ثم أجب على الأسئلة. اختر الإجابة الأنسب لكل سؤال ثم ظللها في دفتر الإجابة

Recording Number 1

المقطع رقم ١

1.

a. The relationship between different media.

b. The role of the print media.

c. Television's effect on the movie industry.

d. Radio news as a substitute for newspapers.

2.

a. People who listen to the radio also buy newspaper.

b. Newspapers discourage people from listening to the radio.

c. Many newspaper reporters also work in the radio industry.

d. Radio is a substitute for newspapers in people's homes.

3.

a. Television had no effect on movie attendance.

b. Motion picture popularity declined.

c. Old motion pictures were often broadcast on television.

d. Movie attendance increased due to advertising on television.

4.

a. To illustrate another effect of television.

b. To demonstrate the importance of televised sports.

c. To provide an example of something motion pictures can't present.

d. To explain why television replaced radio broadcasting.

Recording Number 2

المقطع رقم ٢

5.

a. To introduce a new professor.
b. To describe the contents of a paper.
c. To review material that will be on a test.
d. To explain changes in the schedule.

6.

a. One week before end.
b. At the end.
c. In the middle.
d. At the beginning.

7.

a. Explain next week's schedule.
b. Administer an examination.
c. Present a conference paper.
d. Take attendance in class.

8.

a. An exam will be given.
b. Class will be cancelled.
c. An optional review class will be given.
d. A regular class will be given.

Recording Number 3

المقطع رقم ٣

9.

a. Find a place to live.

b. Go to the store before it closes.

c. Get a ride home with Osama.

d. Carry his groceries home.

10.

a. The supermarket is just down the block.

b. He had only one bag of groceries.

c. He didn't expect to buy a lot.

d. He thought he'd get a ride with Khalid.

11.

a. They took him on a vacation with them.

b. They are paying for his education.

c. They invited him to their party.

d. They let him live with them for free.

Recording Number 4

المقطع رقم ٤

12.

a. The furnace room.
b. The storerooms.
c. The gift shop.
d. The central gallery.

13.

a. The foundation.
b. The museum grounds.
c. Nineteen frescoes.
d. Several works of art.

14.

a. A fresco.
b. The store next door.
c. The central heating.
d. The main part of museum.

15.

a. They are not known yet.
b. They are covered by insurance.
c. They were more than the museum could afford.
d. They will cause a rise in admission prices.

Recording Number 5

المقطع رقم ٥

16.

a. He's written a lot of letters recently.

b. He likes to mail his letters himself.

c. He doesn't like to wire letters.

d. He is happy to be here with his friends.

Recording Number 6

المقطع رقم ٦

17.

a. To find out if he has the flu.

b. To find out how to maintain a nutritious diet.

c. To find out the results of a blood test.

d. To find out how to prevent illness.

18.

a. He doesn't get enough exercise.

b. He often has difficulty sleeping.

c. He gets ill at the same time every year.

d. He's sick with influenza throughout the winter.

19.

a. He forgets to take his medicine.

b. He's unwilling to be immunized.

c. He doesn't dress warmly enough.

d. He doesn't get enough rest.

20.

a. Physical examinations are given free there.

b. He'll find literature on nutrition there.

c. He'll be able to get prescription for medication there.

d. He can get an influenza vaccination there.

Key:

Question	Answer
1	a
2	a
3	b
4	a
5	d
6	c
7	b
8	c
9	d
10	c
11	d
12	b
13	d
14	a
15	a
16	a
17	d
18	c
19	d
20	d

Listening comprehension

استيعاب المسموع

Section Two

النموذج الثاني

Questions: 20

عدد الأسئلة : ٢٠

Time: 25 min

زمن الإجابة: ٢٥ دقيقة

Instruction

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

التعليمات

استمع جيداً للمقاطع ثم أجب على الأسئلة. اختر الإجابة الأنسب لكل سؤال ثم ظللها في دفتر الإجاب

Recording Number 7

المقطع رقم ٧

21.

a. Mental Effects of Eating Chocolate.
b. Chocolate, a world favorite.
c. Physical effects of eating chocolate.
d. Mental and physical effects of eating chocolate.

22.

a. Chocolate came from Africa.
b. Chocolate came from Asia.
c. Chocolate came from Europe.
d. Chocolate came from the Americas.

23.

a. The Jamaicans Explorers Zello&Martines.
b. The Irish Explorers.
c. The Italian explorers Dony&Zenga.
d. The Spanish explorers Hern&Accue'n brought it to Spain.

24.

a. It gives people quick energy and lower stress.
b. It gives people bad temper.
c. It gives people nothing.
d. It makes people feel bad.

Recording Number 8

المقطع رقم ٨

25.

a. He didn't like it as much as the other wings.
b. It was a waste of money.
c. He was amazed it had opened so soon.
d. He was impressed by it.

26.

a. He read about it.
b. He worked there as a guide.
c. He wrote an article about it.
d. He took a tour of the city.

27.

a. They were designed by the same person.
b. They came from the original wring.
c. They're similar in shape.
d. They're made of the same material.

28.

a. It wasn't large enough.
b. It was too heavy to put up.
c. It was made of aluminum.
d. It wouldn't move in the wind.

Recording Number 9

المقطع رقم ٩

29.

a. Another student.
b. His academic advisor.
c. The college dean.
d. A ski instructor.

30.

a. Her studies.
b. A vacation.
c. Going skiing.
d. The weather.

31.

a. At her job.
b. At the beach.
c. At the school library.
d. At a ski resort.

32.

a. Go to a ski resort.
b. Study for his exams.
c. Take a trip to the beach.
d. Think further about his vacation.

Recording Number 10

المقطع رقم ١٠

33.

a. Because of its smell.

b. Because of its behavior.

c. Because of its size.

d. Because of its eyes.

34.

a. How large sea animals can be.

b. How frightening the squid is.

c. How sea animals manage to exist.

d. How little is known about the sea.

35.

a. How light is used to attract sea life.

b. How oceanic research has helped land research.

c. Why it is difficult to use aerial photographs in research.

d. Why oceanic research is so limited.

36.

a. In the nets of fisherman.

b. In written records by early.

c. In fossils on land.

d. Resting on the ocean floor.

Recording Number 11

المقطع رقم ١١

37.

a. The impact of enzymes on chemical reactions.

b. Types of chemical products created with enzymes.

c. The way the body produces enzymes.

d. The structure of enzymes.

38.

a. It produces more of the enzyme.

b. It divides into two different parts.

c. It keeps the same chemical structure.

d. It becomes part of a new chemical compound.

39.

a. To explain what enzymes are made of.

b. To describe different types of enzymes.

c. To show that enzymes are very effective.

d. To point out that enzymes can sometimes fail to work.

40.

a. Provide extra energy to start the reaction.

b. Raise the temperature of the chemicals.

c. Lower the amount of energy needed to sun the reaction.

d. Release a chemical needed to start the reaction.

Key:

Question	Answer
21	b
22	d
23	d
24	a
25	d
26	a
27	c
28	b
29	a
30	a
31	b
32	b
33	c
34	d
35	d
36	c
37	a
38	c
39	d
40	c

Listening comprehension

استيعاب المسموع

Section Three

النموذج الثالث

Questions: 20

عدد الأسئلة : ٢٠

Time: 25 min

زمن الإجابة: ٢٥ دقيقة

Instruction

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

التعليمات

استمع جيداً للمقاطع ثم أجب على الأسئلة. اختر الإجابة الأنسب لكل سؤال ثم ظللها في دفتر الإجابة

Recording Number 1

المقطع رقم ١

41. Which sentence from the passage best describes the main idea?

a. "We use cloth to make lots of things."

b. »Metal is very heavy.»

c. »There are 5 basic materials.»

d. »A helmet and a bag seem different.»

42. According to the passage, which of these things is a material?

a. chairs.

b. clothing.

c. windows.

d. wood.

43. According to the passage, how does glass feel?

a. smooth and cool.

b. warm and soft.

c. light and hard.

d. sharp and heavy.

44. In paragraph 4, the passage says, "Wood is lighter than metal and glass." What is the main purpose of this sentence?

a. to explain something.

b. to recommend something.

c. to compare something.

d. to demonstrate something.

Recording Number 2

المقطع رقم ٢

45. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

a. Why Doctors Disagree about Flossing.

b. How to Keep Your Teeth Healthy.

c. Flossing Your Way to a Healthy Heart.

d. Flossing by Coincidence.

46. Flossing effectively helps to keep your mouth healthy by preventing....

a. germs from producing acid.

b. food from entering your body

c. germs from entering into your blood.

d. acid from contacting your teeth and gums.

47. In paragraph 2, the author introduces ideas about how flossing works to keep your heart healthy. Exactly how many of these ideas does the author put forth in this paragraph?

a. 1.

b. 2.

c. 3.

d. 4.

48. Which of the following best states the main idea of the final paragraph?

a. Because doctors do not agree that flossing will help your heart, it is useless to floss.

b. It is a fact that flossing can help your heart as well as your teeth.

c. Even if flossing is only good for your teeth, you should still do it every day.

d. There is no good reason to believe that flossing will help your heart, but it is still a good idea to do it every day.

49. what is The main purpose of paragraph 1?

a. accept a conclusion.

b. introduce an argument.

c. provide a brief history.

d. deny a common belief.

50. what is the best title for this passage?

a. Earth's Many Deserts.

b. Antarctica: The Coldest Place on Earth.

c. A Desert of Ice.

d. Unusual Blizzards.

51. Africa's Sahara Desert is the second-largest desert on earth. Based on the information in the passage, what characteristic must the Sahara share with Antarctica?

a. low temperatures.

b. high temperatures.

c. frequent blizzards.

d. low precipitation.

Section (3)
النموذج (٣)

52. Based on the information in the final paragraph, it can be understood that blizzards in Antarctica are mainly the result of

a. freezing cold temperatures.

b. large amounts of snowfall.

c. low amounts of precipitation.

d. strong winds.

53. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to...

a. describe the history of pizza.

b. teach a healthier way to make pizza.

c. outline steps to make a basic pizza at home.

d. provide tips about how to make your pizza especially delicious.

54. As used in paragraph 1, which word means the opposite of complicated?

a. difficult.

b. simple.

c. easy.

d. manageable.

55. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for purchase?

a. forget.

b. buy.

c. ask.

d. cook

56. In paragraph 3, the author writes, "Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home." The purpose of this statement is to..

a. clarify a later statement.

b. provide an example.

c. clarify an earlier statement.

d. support the previous paragraph.

57. This passage would most likely be found in…

a. an editorial in a local newspaper.

b. a brochure for prospective homeowners in Ellwood Acres.

c. an encyclopedia article about the history of highways.

d. personal letter from a son to his father.

58. Where in the full article is this paragraph most likely to appear?

a. near the beginning.

b. near the end.

c. in the middle.

d. it could appear anywhere.

59. **As used in the passage, which is the best definition for depreciate?**

a. to diminish in popularity.

b. to decrease in value.

c. to accumulate over time.

d. to improve with age.

60. **Which of the following pieces of information, if included, would provide the best additional support for the author's argument as presented in this passage?**

a. In 2008, the author's youngest child was killed by a drunk driver.

b. Pollution is harmful to the environment.

c. According to a recent magazine study, white noise (similar to that produced by traffic) was rated the number one cause of daytime napping.

d. In 2011, homeowners who live near interstate traffic saw a 20% reduction in the value of their homes.

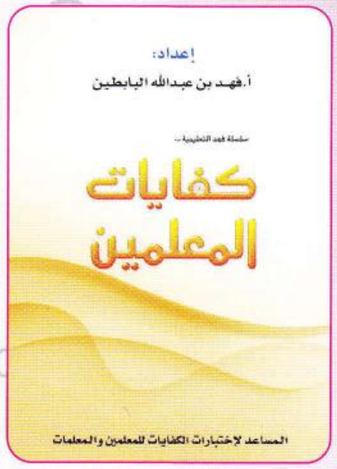
Key

Question	Answer
41	c
42	d
43	a
44	c
45	c
46	d
47	b
48	c
49	d
50	c
51	d
52	d
53	c
54	b
55	b
56	c
57	a
58	b
59	b
60	d



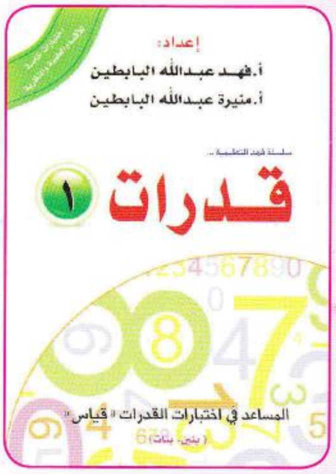
البابطين أون لاين
موقع يقدم خدمة التدريب الذاتي على اختبارات القياس
قريباً
كلمة الموقع
أنواع الاختبارات التدريبية
منطقة الأعضاء
بطاقات البابطين
مواقع تهمك
إعلانات

بعض كتب سلسلة فهد التعليمية













سعر النسخة : ٣٠ ريالاً

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رقم الإيداع: ١٤٣٥/٧٢٢
ردمك: ١ - ٣٩٠٧ - ٠١ - ٦٠٣ - ٩٧٨